

For instance, regarding independent claim 12, it states that upon receipt of the trigger signal (T) by the transmitter (TX) sending the data (DAT) from the transmitter to the receiver, characterized in that the trigger signal is generated by the receiver from the signal (SIG) in accordance with a time moment when the data fits into a predetermined place in a data stream and that the trigger signal is indicating that the transmitter is permitted to send the data to the receiver.

It is noted that the STRB signal 107 of Fig. 1 of Fraser is not a permissive signal that allows the transmitter to send the data, but rather it is a signal back to the transmitter that the data that is already sent and is sitting on the bus has been picked up and that the transmitter no longer has to maintain the sending of this data. What happens in Fraser is that the transmitter indicates with the SOC signal 109 that it is putting data on the DAT bus 111 and then does so. As shown in Fig. 4, the SOC signal 109 is asserted, and data is then placed on the DAT bus 405. The data 405 sits on the bus waiting for the receiver to be ready, as indicated by the next leading edge of the STRB signal on the line 107. As can be seen in Fig. 4, the data (0) sitting on the DAT bus 111 just stays there until the receiver is ready to pick it up. Once it is picked up, the receiver signals the transmitter that it can stop sending the data and go on to the next piece of data if the transmitter is ready, as indicated by the SOC signal 109. All of the other independent claims have similar limitations, and it is evident that Fraser does not anticipate same.

Withdrawal of the 35 USC 102(e) rejection of claims 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 30, 32-34, 36 and 38 is requested.

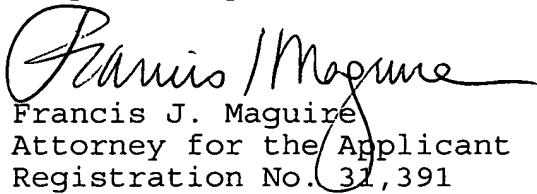
Regarding the 35 USC 103 rejection of claims 13 and 23, these claims depend from independent claims 12 and 22,

respectively, and contain all the limitations thereof. For the reasons given above in connection with the novelty rejection, the 102(e) foundation for this obviousness rejection has been shown to be inapplicable. There is also no hint or suggestion that would justify the proposed combination. For these and other reasons, withdrawal of the 35 USC 103 rejection of claims 13 and 23 is requested.

Regarding the obviousness rejection of claims 15, 18, 20, 25, 31 and 37, these claims depend from independent claims 12, 17, 22, 27 and 33 and for the reasons given above, the 102 foundation is inapplicable. It is also noted that there is no hint or suggestion that would justify the proposed combination. Withdrawal of the 35 USC 103 rejection of claims 15, 18, 20, 25, 31 and 37 is requested.

The indication of allowable subject matter is noted with appreciation, but it is believed that the above remarks will persuade the Examiner that all of the pending claims are now in condition for allowance, and passage of claims 1-40 to issue is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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Version with Markings to Show Changes Made

IN THE CLAIMS:

The claims have been rewritten as follows:

12. (Amended) A method to realize synchronization in a receiver (RX), of data (DAT) sent from a transmitter (TX) to said receiver (TX), with a signal (SIG) available in said receiver (RX), said method includes the steps of:

said receiver (RX) generating a trigger signal (T);  
sending said trigger signal (T) from said receiver (RX) to said transmitter (TX);

upon receipt of said trigger signal (T) by said transmitter (TX) sending said data (DAT) from said transmitter (TX) to said receiver (RX), characterized in that said trigger signal (T) is generated by said receiver (RX) from said signal (SIG) in accordance with a time moment when said data fits into a predetermined place in a data stream and [whereby] that said trigger signal (T) is indicating that said transmitter is permitted to send said data to said receiver.

17. (Amended) A receiver (RX) for receiving data (DAT) from a transmitter (TX), said data (DAT) synchronous with a signal (SIG) available in said receiver (RX), said receiver (RX) comprising:

a trigger generator (T-GEN) to generate a trigger signal (T) from said signal (SIG) available in said receiver;

a trigger sender (T-SEND) to send said trigger signal (T) from said receiver (RX) to said transmitter (TX); and

data receiver (DAT-RX) to receive said data (DAT) sent by said transmitter (TX) upon receipt of said trigger signal (T)

by said receiver (RX), characterized in that said receiver (RX) is adapted to generate said trigger signal (T) from said signal (SIG) in accordance with a time moment when said data fits into a predetermined place in a data stream [whereby] and that said trigger signal (T) is indicating that said transmitter is permitted to send said data to said receiver.

22. (Amended) A transmitter (TX) for transmitting data (DAT) to a receiver (RX), said data (DAT) synchronous with a signal (SIG) available in said receiver (RX), said transmitter (TX) comprising:

a trigger receiver (T-RX) to receive a trigger signal (T) generated by said receiver (RX) from said signal (SIG) available in said receiver and sent from said receiver (RX) to said transmitter (TX);

a data sender (DAT-SEND) to send data (DAT) from said transmitter (TX) to said receiver (RX) upon receipt of said trigger signal (T), characterized in that said transmitter (TX) is adapted to receive said trigger signal generated by said receiver (RX) from said signal (SIG) available in said receiver in accordance with a time moment when said data fits into a predetermined place in a data stream [whereby] and that said trigger signal (T) is indicating that said transmitter is permitted to send said data to said receiver and further includes means to send said data (DAT) in an asynchronous way.